

“(3) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 13, 1994], the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a notice which—

“(A) lists the provisions of law identified in the review carried out under subsection (a);

“(B) describes the matters to be developed on the basis of the results of the review pursuant to subsection (b);

“(C) solicits public comment regarding the matters described in the notice pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) for a period of not less than 60 days; and

“(D) addresses such other matters as the Administrator considers appropriate to ensure the comprehensiveness of the review and activities under subsections (a) and (b).

“(d) REPORT.—Not later than May 1, 1996, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy shall submit to the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the review carried out under subsection (a) and the actions taken under subsection (b). The report shall include a discussion of the results of the review, a description of the consultations conducted and public comments received, and the Administrator’s recommendations with regard to the matters identified under subsection (b).”

DATA COLLECTION THROUGH FEDERAL PROCUREMENT DATA SYSTEM

Section 10004 of Pub. L. 103-355 provided that:

“(a) DATA COLLECTION REQUIRED.—The Federal Procurement Data System described in section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A)) shall be modified to collect from contracts in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold data identifying the following matters:

“(1) Contract awards made pursuant to competitions conducted pursuant to section 2323 of title 10, United States Code, or section 7102 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 [Pub. L. 103-355, 15 U.S.C. 644 note].

“(2) Awards to business concerns owned and controlled by women.

“(3) Number of offers received in response to a solicitation.

“(4) Task order contracts.

“(5) Contracts for the acquisition of commercial items.

“(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘simplified acquisition threshold’ has the meaning given such term in section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11)).”

PROFIT METHODOLOGY STUDY

Section 7 of Pub. L. 100-679 provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct a study to develop a consistent methodology which executive agencies should use for measuring the profits earned by government contractors on procurements, other than procurements where the price is based on adequate price competition or on established catalog or market prices of commercial items sold in substantial quantities to the general public.

“(b) CONTRACTORS’ FINANCIAL DATA.—The methodology developed under subsection (a) shall include adequate procedures for verifying and maintaining the confidentiality of contractors’ financial data.”

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 408, 417, 421, 422 of this title; title 18 section 4124; title 31 section 6202; title 50 App. section 2154.

§ 405a. Uniform Federal procurement regulations and procedures

The Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy is authorized and directed, pursuant to the authority conferred by Public

Law 93-400 [41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.] and subject to the procedures set forth in such Public Law, to promulgate a single, simplified, uniform Federal procurement regulation and to establish procedures for insuring compliance with such provisions by all Federal agencies. In formulating such regulations and procedures the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall, in consultation with the Small Business Administration, conduct analyses of the impact on small business concerns resulting from revised procurement regulations, and incorporate into revised procurement regulations simplified bidding, contract performance, and contract administration procedures for small business concerns.

(Pub. L. 95-507, title II, § 222, Oct. 24, 1978, 92 Stat. 1771.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Public Law 93-400, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 93-400, Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 796, as amended, known as the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, which is classified principally to this chapter (§ 401 et seq.). For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act which comprises this chapter.

SUPERSEDITION OF INCONSISTENT STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Pub. L. 96-83, § 11, Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 652, provided that: “The provisions of the Act [Pub. L. 93-400, Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 796, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of this title] as amended by this Act [see Short Title of 1979 Amendment note set out under section 401 of this title] shall supersede the provisions of section 222 of the Act of October 24, 1978, entitled ‘An Act to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958’ (41 U.S.C. 405a) to the extent they are inconsistent therewith.”

DEFINITIONS

The definitions in section 637c of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, apply to this section.

§ 405b. Conflict of interest standards for individuals providing consulting services

(a) Issuance of policy and regulations

Not later than 90 days after October 1, 1988, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall issue a policy, and not later than 180 days thereafter Government-wide regulations shall be issued under the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) which set forth—

(1) conflict of interest standards for persons who provide consulting services described in subsection (b) of this section; and

(2) procedures, including such registration, certification, and enforcement requirements as may be appropriate, to promote compliance with such standards.

(b) Services subject to regulations

The regulations required by subsection (a) of this section shall apply to the following types of consulting services:

(1) advisory and assistance services provided to the Government to the extent necessary to